Talcher Super Thermal Power Plant

1043. SHRI RAHASBIHARI BARIK : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether work has been started on the National Super Thermal Power Plant at Talcher in Orissa;

(b) if so, in how many phases the plant would be constructed;

(c) the power generation capacity of that Super Power plant; and

(d) the progress made so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POOT£R (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Talcher Super Thermal Power Project is envisaged to be constructed by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) in two stages.

(c) The first stage of the project comprises two units of 500 MW each and the second stage will comprise four generating units of 500 MW each.

(d) Both the units of the first stage are in advanced stage of construction. The first unit is expected to be commissioned by February, 1995 and the second unit is expected to be commissioned by September, 1995.

Private Sector involvement in power generation

1044. SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government explored the possibilities of meeting bulk of the power requirements through such measures as increasing the plant load factor, reducing transmission losses through technical corrections, reducing power thefts through administrative and other measures, etc. before the opening up of Power Generation for tlie private sector ;

(b) if so, the findings thereof and the follow up action taken thereon ;

(c) the investment reqiired per MW)fp>»ver generating capacity and the unit cost of p wer generation by introducing ;o "fective measures and in the privatisation alter- " itive;and

(d) the reasons for adopting the privatisation option for ranting tbe ^r requirements for the future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU) (a) to (d) A perspective plan upto year 2006-07 prepared by CEA envisages that by the end of :he 10th Five Year Plan about 15,009 MW could be saved if demand management measures were taken up in earnest. Another 15,000 MW can be saved by way of energy conservation methods. Thus demand management and improved conservation could at the most save about 30,000 MW by 2005-07. The same perspective plan has estimated requirement of an additional capacity of 1,42,000 MW by the end of 2006-07. Therefore, demand management and conservation measures cannot completely replace the capacity addition in generation/ distribution in meeting the acute energy and peaking shortages. The Government has also initiated supply side management measures such as Renovation & Modernisation of old plants which are not progressing satisfactorily due to constraint of funds. Hence Government has chosen a realistic approach in inviting the private power sector while continuing the thrust on the energy efficiency measures and demand side management. Moreover, the private sector investment would also bring in the additionality of resources.